The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

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THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

J. H. McCRUM. . . . . H. C. DERN.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Choice Poetry.

CHRISTMAS-EVE.

The following verses written for the *Typographic Advertiser*, Philadelphia, by a true woman, simple, touching, and teeming with mother-love, comes to the editor of that paper from Monroe, Michigan:

'Tis Christmas-eve! the tireless clock is tolling the hours away,
And my household all are sleeping, dreaming of Christmas-day.
My countless varying duties are finish'd one by one;
Still, there's always something left—my work is never done;
So I sit down by the cradle, my little one to rock,
And while I sing a lullaby, I knit for him a sock.

I've filled some little stockings with candy and with toys,
And hung them by the chimney-place, to please my darling boys.
There sleeping sweetly—in their cribs, I've tucked the clothes in tight,
I've heard them say their evening prayer, and kiss'd them both good-night,
I know, that ere the daylight shall through the curtain peep,
Their Merry Christmas wishes will wake me from my sleep.

Eye many, many thoughts to-night, and they are sad to me;
Two stockings only hang, this year, where three were won't to be:
The tears are falling thickly as I think of the day
When I la'd that little stocking forevermore away
For the happy one that hung it there but one short year ago
In yonder graveyard quietly sleepeth 'neath the snow.

How many little stockings, that on last Christmas day
Were fill'd by darling little ones, have since been put away!
How many smiling faces, that to our nursery door
Came wishing "Merry Christmas," will come again no more!
Their waxen hands are folded upon each quiet breast,
And the Shepherd God has gather'd those little lambs to rest.

How many pleasant visions, and, oh what sad ones too,
With each succeeding Christmas-eve come vividly to view!
I see again my childhood's home, and every loved one's face;
The stockings hanging, as of yore, around the chimney-place,
From the wee red one of baby's to grandpa's sock of gray—
Each in its own accustomed place, not even one away.

But the pleasant vision passes, and one of darker shade
Reveals how many changes each Christmas-eve has made:
For those whose stockings hung there so closely side by side,
In happy days of childhood, are scatter'd far and wide!
A few still linger here to see this Christmas-eve pass-by,
But many, many more to-night with the churchyard lie.

The baby's sock is finish'd—'tis sprinkled o'er with tears;
Where will his tiny footsteps wonder in future years!
Perhaps this innocent will live to see, as I have done,
The Christmas-eves of childhood steal onward one by one;
But, whether a life of sorrow, or whether a life of joy,
I feel that I can trust with God my much-loved baby-boy.

The clock has struck the hour of twelve! I've put the sock away,
And by the baby's cradle I now kneel down to pray—
To ask that loving Saviour who on Christmas morn was given
To save our souls from sin and death, and fit us all for Heaven,
That He would guide our footsteps, and fill us with his love,
That we may sing together a Christmas hymn above.

Our National Affairs.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1863.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—Another year of health, and of sufficiently abundant harvests, has passed. For these, and especially for the improved condition of our National affairs, our renewed and profound gratitude to God is due. We remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers.

The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States, to involve us in foreign wars, to aid in inexcusable insurrection, have been unavailing.—Her Britanic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The Emperor of France has, by a like proceeding, promptly vindicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest.

Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade, and other belligerent operations between the Government and several of the maritime powers; but they have been discussed, and as far as now possible, accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice and mutual good will.

It is especially gratifying that our prize courts, by the impartiality of their adjudication, have commanded the respect and confidence of maritime powers.

FOREIGN TREATIES.

The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and other odious traffic has been brought to an end.

I shall submit, for the consideration of the Senate, a convention for the adjustment of possession claims in Washington Territory, arising out of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of disquiet among the citizens of that now rapidly improving part of the country.

A novel and important question involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain on the waters which surround the Island of Cuba, has been debated without reaching an agreement, and it is proposed in an amicable spirit to refer it to the arbitrament of a friendly power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the Senate.

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interested commercial powers in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Scheldt dues upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the imposts upon navigation in the waters of Denmark.

OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH CHILI.

The long pending controversy between this Government and that of Chili, touching the seizure of Sitania, in Peru, by Chilian officers of a large amount in treasure belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of his Majesty, the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties. The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly respected magistrate, and although the sum awarded to the claimants may not have been as large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of his Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili when intelligence in regard to it reached that country.

The joint commission, under the act of the last session, for carrying into effect the convention with Peru on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business intrusted to it.

Difficulties concerning the inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua, are in course of amicable adjustment.

In conformity with the principles set forth in my last annual message, I have received a representative from the United States of Columbia, and have accredited a minister to that Republic.

THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENS ABROAD.

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of international questions touching the rights of foreigners in this country, and of United States citizens abroad, in regard to some governments. These rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In some instances, however, it is expressly stipulated that in the event of civil war a foreigner residing in this country within the lines of the insurgents is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerent, in whose behalf the government of his country cannot expect any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and in some instances in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States a greater part of their lives. There is reason to believe that many persons born in foreign countries, who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the government the burden of proof.

It has been found difficult, or impracticable, to obtain this proof for the want of guides to the proper sources of information. These might be supplied by requiring the clerks of courts where declarations of intention may be made, or naturalizations effected, to send periodically a list of the names of the persons naturalized or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department these names might be arranged and printed for general information. There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading duties imposed by the laws of their native countries, to which, on becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and though never returning to the United States they still claim the interposition of this government as citizens. Many altercations of great prejudice have heretofore arisen out of that abuse. It is, therefore, submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable to fix a limit beyond which no citizen of the United States residing abroad may claim the interposition of his government.

The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens, under pretences of naturalization, which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service. I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the law as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service or other civil obligation on the ground of alienage.

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH JAPAN.

In common with our Western Powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations.—It is hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the claim of the minister residing there for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fire, of the residence of the Legation at Yeddo.

AN INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which it is believed will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that Empire from our Pacific coast. I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean, and also a telegraph between the Capital and the National forts along the Atlantic seaboard and Gulf of Mexico. Such communications, established with any reasonable outlay, would be an economical as well as effective aid in the diplomatic, military and naval service.

THE CONSULAR SYSTEM.

The consular system of the United States, under the enactment of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so with an increase of trade, which will ensue whenever peace is restored.

Our ministers abroad have been faithfully defending American rights, in protecting commercial interests. Our consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities growing out of the war. These they have, for the most part, met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgment justly includes those consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Japan, China and other Oriental countries, are charged with complex functions and extraordinary powers.

The condition of the several organized Territories is generally satisfactory, although Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idahoe, New Mexico and Arizona are proving far richer than has been heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF FOREIGN EMIGRATION.

I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of emigration. Although this source of national wealth and strength is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agricultural and in our mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons destitute of remunerative occupation, are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States, if essential but very cheap assistance can be afforded them. It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war, the nation is beginning a new life. Honorable effort demands the aid and ought to receive the attention and support of the government.

Injuries, unforseen by the government and unintended, may in some cases have been inflicted upon subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on land, by persons in the service of the United States. As the Government expects redress from other powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service upon citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special court may be authorized with power to hear and decide such claims of the character referred to as may have arisen under treaties and the public law. Conventions for adjusting the claims of joint commissions, have been proposed to some governments, but no definite answer to the proposition has yet been received from any.

In the course of the session I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants where decrees of restitution have been rendered and damages awarded by Admiralty Courts, and in other cases where this Government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and where the amount of that liability has been ascertained by an international arbitration.

The proper officers of the Treasury have deemed themselves required by the law of the United States upon the subject to demand a tax upon the incomes of foreign consuls in this country. While such a demand may not, in strictness, be in derogation of public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the incomes of such consuls as are not citizens of the United States, derived from the emoluments of their office, or from property not situated in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration. I make this suggestion upon the ground that a country which ought to be reciprocated exempts consuls in all other countries from taxation, to the extent thus indicated. The United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionally illiberal to international trade and commerce.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a National Banking Law, has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectation of its favorers.—Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws. But no change on their principles or general scope is believed to be needed.

Since these measures have been in operation, all demands on the Treasury, including the pay of the army and navy, have been promptly met and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided and more liberally and punctually paid, and it may be added, that by no people were the burdens incident to a great war ever more cheerfully borne.—The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and the balance in the Treasury at its commencement, were $901,125,674 86, and the aggregate disbursements, $895,796,630 65, leaving a balance on the 1st of July, 1863, of $5,329,044 21. Of the receipts, there were derived from customs $69,059,642 40; from internal revenue, $37,640,787 95; from direct tax, $1,485,103 61; from lands, $167,617 17; from miscellaneous sources, $3,046,615 35; and from loans, $776,682,361 57, making this aggregate $901,125,674 86. Of the disbursements three were: For the civil service, $23,253,922 08; for pensions and Indians, $4,216,520 79, for interest on public debt, $24,729,846 51; for the War Department, $599,298,600 83; for the Navy Department, $63,211,105 27; for payment of funded and temporary debt, $181,086,635 07, making the aggregate $895,796,630 65, and leaving the balance of $5,329,044 21. But the payment of funded and temporary debt having been made from moneys borrowed during the year, must be regarded as merely nominal payments, and the moneys borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts. Their amount, $181,086,635 07, should therefore be deducted both from the receipts and disbursements. This being done, there remains as actual receipts, $720,039,039 79, and the actual disbursements, $714,709,995 58, leaving the balance as already stated.

The actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year, 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention.

It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimates of that officer heretofore submitted, while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year both disbursements and debt will be found pretty considerably less than has been anticipated.

REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of great interest. It consists of

First, The military operations of the year detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief.

Second, The organization of colored persons into the war service.

Third, The exchange of prisoners, fully set forth in the letter of Gen. Hitchcock.

Fourth, The operations under the "Act for Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces," detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal General.

Fifth, The organization of the Invalid Corps; and

Sixth, The operations of the several Departments of the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Paymaster General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, and Surgeon General. It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report, except such as would be too extended for this place; and hence I content myself by asking your careful attention to the report itself.

EXTENT AND POWER OF THE NAVY.

The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service during the year, and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity and eminent success. The extensive blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency as the navy has been expanded. Yet on so long a line, it has so far been impossible to entirely suppress illicit trade. From returns received at the Navy Department, it appears that more than 1,000 vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted, and that the value of prizes already sent for adjudication amounts to over $13,000,000.

The navy force of the United States consists, at this time, of 588 vessels, completed and in the course of completion, and of these 75 are iron-clad or armored steamers. The events of the war give an increased interest and importance to the the navy which will probably extend beyond the war itself.

The armored vessels in our Navy, completed and in service, or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number those of any other power. But while these may be relied upon for harbor defence and coast-service, others of greater strength and capacity will be necessary for cruising purposes and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean.

NEW NAVY YARDS RECOMMENDED.

The change that has taken place in naval vessels and naval warfare since the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships of war, demands either a corresponding change in some of our existing Navy Yards, or the establishment of new ones for the construction and necessary repair of modern naval vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay and public injury have been experienced from a want of such governmental establishments.

The necessity of such a Navy Yard, so situated, at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has, upon repeated occasions, been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary, which accompanies this communication. I think it my duty to invite your special attention to this subject, and also to that of establishing a yard and depot for naval purposes, upon one of the western rivers.

A naval force has been created on those interior waters, and under many disadvantages, within little more than two years, exceeding in numbers the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present administration. Satisfactory and important as have been the performances of the heroic men of the navy at this interesting period, they are scarcely more wonderful than the success of our mechanics and artizans in the production of war vessels, which has created a new form of naval power. Our country has advantages superior to any other nation in our resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustible quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and available and in close proximity to navigable waters. Without the advantage of public works, the resources of the nation have been governed, developed, and its power displayed in the construction of a navy of such magnitude, which has, at the very period of its creation, rendered signal service to the Union.

EFFECT OF BOUNTIES ON THE NAVY.

The increase of the number of seamen in the public service, from 7,500 men in the spring of 1861, to about 34,000 at the present time, has been accomplished without special legislation, or extraordinary bounties to promote that increase. It has been found, however, that the operation of the draft, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the navy service, and will, if not corrected, be likely to impair its efficiency by detaching seamen from their proper calling, and inducing them to enter the army. I therefore respectfully suggest that Congress might and both the army and naval services by a definite provision on the subject, which would at the same time be equitable to the communities more especially interested.

I commend to your consideration the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the policy of fostering and training seamen, and also the education of officers and engineers for the naval service. The Naval Academy is rendering signal service in preparing midshipmen for the highly responsible duties which, in after life, they will be required to perform. In order that the country should not be deprived of the proper quota of educated officers, for which legal provision has been made at the naval school, the vacancies caused by the neglect or omission to make nominations from the States in insurrection, have been filled by the Secretary of the Navy. The school in now more full and complete than at any former period, and in every respect entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past fiscal year the financial condition of the Post Office Department has been one of increasing prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state that the accounts of postal revenue has nearly equalled the entire expenditure, the latter amounting to $11,314,206 84, and the former to $11,163,789 59, leaving a deficiency of but $150,417 25. In 1860, the year immediately preceding the rebellion, the deficiency amounted to $5,656,705 49, the postal receipts of that year being $2,645,722 19, less than those of 1863.—The decrease since 1860 in the annual amount of transportation has been only about 25 per cent., but the annual expenditure on account of the same has been reduced 35 per cent. It is manifest, therefore, that the Post Office Department may become self-sustaining in a few years, even with the restoration of the whole service.

The international conference of postal delegates from the principal countries of Europe and America, which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster General, met at Paris on the 11th of May last, and concluded its deliberations on the 8th of June. The principles established by the conference, as best adapted to facilitate postal intercourse between nations, and as the basis of future conventions to inaugurate a general system of uniform international charges at reduced rates of postage, cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for the useful and varied information in relation to public lands, Indian affairs, patents, pensions, and other matters of public concern pertaining to his Department. The quantity of lands disposed of during the last and the first quarter of the present fiscal years, was 3,841,549 acres, of which 161,911 acres were sold for cash; 1,456,514 acres were taken up under the homestead law, and the residue disposed of under laws granting lands for military bounties, for railroads, and other purposes. It also appears that the sales of the public lands is largely on the increase. It has long been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen, that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands, than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them. This opinion has had a controlling influence, shaping legislation upon the subject of our national domain. I may cite as an instance of this the liberal measures adopted in reference to active settlers the grant to the States of the overflowed lands within their limits in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation. The grants to railroad companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their road, when completed, will largely multiply the facilities of reaching our distant possessions.—This policy has recited its most signal and beneficient illustration in recent enactment, granting homesteads to actual settlers since the first day of January last, the before mentioned quantity of 1,456,514 acres of land, have been taken up under its provisions. This fact and the amount of sales furnish gratifying evidence of the increasing settlement upon the public lands. Notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nation have been engaged, and which has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits, I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will, without essentially changing the general features of the system, secure, to the greatest practicable extent, its benefits to those who have left their homes in defence of the country in this arduous crisis.

I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary as to the propriety of raising, by appropriation of legislation, a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States. The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated, which will, in due time, be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessory rights of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of land. It is hoped that the effect of these treaties will result in the establishment of permanent friendly relation with such of these tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collisions with our outlying settlements, and emigrants. Sound policy and our imperative duty to these wards of the government demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well-being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and, above all, to that moral training which under blessings of Divine Providence will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influence of the hopes and consolations of the christian faith.

I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of remodeling our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity.—The details set forth in the report of the Secretary, will evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action. I commend the benevolent institutions established or patronized by the Government in this district, to your generous and fostering care.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The attention of Congress, during the last session, was engaged to some extent with a proposition for enlarging the water communication between the Mississippi river and the Northeastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time.—Since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a convention has been called at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained in a memorial addressed to the President and Congress, and which I now have the honor to lay before you. That this interest is one which ere long will force its own way, I do not entertain a doubt, while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now. Augmented interest is given to this subject by the actual commencement of work upon the Pacific Railroad under auspices so favorable to its rapid progress and completion. Enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to this great road.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioner of the department of Agriculture, asking your attention to the developements in that vital interest of the nation. When Congress assembled a year ago, the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts on both land and sea with varying results. The rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits, yet, the tone of public feeling and opinion at home and abroad was not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections then just past, indicated uneasiness among ourselves, while amid much that was cold and menacing, the kindest words coming from Europe, were uttered in accents of pity that we were too blind to surrender a hopeless cause. Our commerce was suffering greatly by a few armed vessels, built upon and furnished from foreign shores, and we were threatened with such additions from the same quarter as would sweep our trade from the sea, and raise our blockade. We had failed to elicit from European governments anything hopeful upon this subject.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, issued in September, was running its assigned period to the beginning of the new year. A month later the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be received into the war service. The policy of emancipation and of the employment of black soldiers gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope and fear and doubt contended in uncertain conflict. According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the General Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It was all the while deemed possible that the necessity for it might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, and, as was anticipated, it was followed by dark and doubtful days. Eleven months having been passed, we are permitted to make another review. The rebel borders are pressed still further back, and by the complete opening of the Mississippi river, the country dominated over by the rebellion is divided into distinct parts, with no practical communication between them. Tennessee and Arkansas have been substantially cleared of insurgent control, and influential citizens in each, owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the beginning of the rebellion, now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States. Of those States not included in the emancipation proclamation, Maryland and Missouri, neither of which three years ago would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of slavery into new territories, only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it within their own limits.

Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, full one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause, and supply the places which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested it is difficult to say that they are not as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection or tendency to violence or cruelty, has marked the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries and contemporary with such discussion, the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. At home, the same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticised and denounced, and the annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose official duty it is to bear the country through this great trial. Thus we have the new reckoning: the crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

A RECONSTRUCTION PROCLAMATION.

Looking now to the present and future and with reference to a resumption of the national authority within the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this proclamation, it will appear, as is believed, that nothing is attempted beyond what is amply justified by the Constitution.—True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. The man is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant or withhold the pardon at his own absolute discretion; and this includes the power to grant on terms, as is fully established by judicial and other authorities.

It is also proffered that if, in any of the States named, a State government shall be in the mode prescribed, set up, such government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that under it the State shall, on the constitutional conditions, be protected against invasion and domestic violence.

The constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect the State in the cases stated, is explicit and full, but why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State Government set up in this particular way? This section of the Constitution contemplates a case wherein the element within a State favorable to a republican Government in the Union may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element external to and even within the State; and such are precisely the cases with which we are now dealing. An attempt to guarantee and protect a revived State or Government constructed in whole or in preponderating part from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate opposing elements so as to build only from the sound, and that test is a sufficiently liberal one, which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former unsoundness.

But if it be proper to require a test admission to the political body an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and to the Union under it, why not also to the laws and proclamation in regard to slavery? Those laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. To give them their fullest effect, there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided, and will further aid, the cause for which they were intended. To now abandon them would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith.

I may add, at this point, that while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is made free by the terms of the Proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress. For these and other reasons it is thought best that the support of these measures shall be included in the oath; and it is believed the Executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon and restoration of forfeited rights, which he has clear constitutional power to withhold altogether, or grants upon the terms which he shall deem wisest for the public interest.

It should be observed also that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislation and Supreme Judicial decision. The proposed acquiescence of the National Executive in any reasonable temporary State arrangement for the freed people, is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and distressed destitution which must at best attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout the whole States. It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in those States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, if, to this extent, this vital matter is left to themselves; while no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by this proposition.

THE PLAN OF RE-CONSTRUCTION.

The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political frame work of the States, on what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good without danger of harm. It will save labor, and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now upon this subject? This question is beset with the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long or be taken too soon.—In some States the elements for resumption have been ready for action, but remain inactive apparently for want, far a rallying point, a plan of action. Why shall A adopt the plan of B, rather than B that of A? and if A and B should agree, how can they know but that the general government here will reject their plan? By the proclamation, a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which they are assured in advance, will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would.

The objection to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive, consists in the danger of committals on points which could be more safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the document as to avoid embarrassments from this source. Saying that on certain terms, certain classes will be pardoned, theirs rights restored, it is not said that other classes or other terms, will never be included. Saying that re-construction will be accepted if presented in a specified way, it is not said that it will never be accepted in any other way. The movements, by State action, for emancipation in several of the States not included in the emancipation proclamation, are matters of profound gratulation, and while I do not repeat in detail what I have heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views and feelings remain unchanged, and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps to the great consummation.

THE WAR POWER—OUR RELIANCE.

In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance. To that power alone can we look yet for a time to give confidence to the people in contested regions that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established little can be done anywhere for what is called reconstruction.—Hence our chiefest care must still be directed to our army and navy who have thus far, borne their harder part so nobly and well, and it may be esteemed fortunate that in giving the greatest efficiency to these indispensable arms we do also honorably recognize the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who compose them and to whom more than to all others the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged and perpetuated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

December 8, 1863.

Proclamation Accompanying the Message.

The following proclamation is appended to the message: PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, in and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; and whereas, a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States. And whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property, and liberation of slaves, all

upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized, at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion—in any State or part thereof—pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient to the public welfare.

And whereas, the congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well established judicial expositions of the pardoning power; and whereas, with reference to said rebellion the President of the United States has issued several proclamations, with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves, and whereas, it is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and re-inaugurate loyal State governments within and for their respective States,

Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known to all persons who have directly, or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights, if third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will hereafter faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President, made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court, So help me God.

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions, are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers above the rank of Colonel in the army, or Lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid in the rebellion; all who resigned their commissions in the army and navy of the United States and afterwards aided the rebellion, and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may be found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth of the number of the votes cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election laws of the State, existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall be established a State Government, which shall be Republican, and in no wise contravening said oath,—Such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the Constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government in relation to the freed people of such State which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom and provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class will not be objected to by the National Executive.

And it is suggested as not improper that in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the boundary, the subdivision, the Constitution, and the Federal code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any not contravening said conditions, which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State government.

To avoid misunderstanding it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State governments have all the while been maintained. And for the same reason it may be proper to further say that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats, constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive. And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended and loyal State governments have been subverted, a mode by which the national authority over every loyal State government may be established within said States or any of them. And while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest with his present impressions, it must not be understood that another possible mode would not be acceptable.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 8th day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Atrocious Decision of the Rebel Authorities.

BALTIMORE, December 13.

The following dispatch was received this morning:

FORT MONROE, December 12, 1863.—*To C. C. Fulton, Baltimore.*—Please give notice that the Confederate authorities decline receiving any more packages or provisions for the Union prisoners, so that parties interested may refrain from forwarding any more goods to this point.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

Rev. Mr. Florence, who went to City Point with Dr. Clement C. Barclay, returned this morning. He had an interview with Captain Hatch, who was sent from Richmond to meet him. He informed him of the above decision of the rebel Government, and gave, as a reason therefor, what they alleged to be an imputation of their honor by the press and the Government authorities, that they were not delivering goods forwarded in good faith to the prisoners, and he asserted, of his own knowledge, that the officers in Libby prison, from the immense supplies which they had received, could set a table from their stores on hand equal to any hotel in the United States. He admitted that there had been some irregularities in supplies at one time, but the officers who had been guilty of neglecting the prisoners had been promptly removed and punished. As to the bad condition of the prisoners returned to Annapolis, he said that they were extreme cases of consumption, and that it was a grave error on the part of the authorities to have relieved such persons to return. For the present nothing would be received but letters and enclosures of money, and that Southern money had better be sent.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—Clement C. Barclay and Rev. Mr. Torrence, who went on flag of truce boat, designing to go to Richmond to alleviate the condition of the Union prisoners, were refused permission to do so by the rebel authorities, and returned, Mr. Barclay to Old Point (where he will tarry some days) and Mr. Torrence to Baltimore.

The rebels refused to receive any more provisions or clothing, alleging that the Northern people and presses misrepresent the facts appertaining thereto.

Wreck of the Weehawken.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Dec. 7, 1863.—For some time past nothing of interest has occurred at this point. We have had a few days of cold and nights of freezing weather. Yesterday, there occurred to the fleet the worst disaster of the siege. The famous iron-clad Weehawken, so gallantly rought by Captain John Rogers, and recently by Commander Calhoun, has sunk off Morris Island.

On Saturday, the 5th inst., we had a calm summer's day. About midnight the breeze sprang up from the northeast and blew a gale. The vessels that rode at their anchors so quietly on Saturday, now plunged fearfully. The Ironsides lay about two miles from Sumter; the Montauk was on picket; the Nahant was to the northeast about two hundred yards and the Weehawken to the southwest, about a hundred yards. Commander Calhoun had been sent home, unfit for duty, a short time previously. Commander Duncan, of the Paul Jones, took charge of the Weehawken on Saturday, the 5th inst.

During the forenoon of Sunday, Commander Duncan, visited the flag-ship, and while there the Weehawken shipped a heavy sea, which entered the forward hatch and filled the anchor room.—This anchor room is a water-tight compartment with a valve under the cabin door to let the water aft to the pumps, but at this time it must have been out of order, as the water could not get aft. The cabin door was closed, yet the bars that were to hold it in its place (so as to keep the water in the anchor room) could not be found. The officers and men, inured to dangers of this kind, seemed to care but little for what was going on.

They went below and quietly partook of their dinner, but soon after they were astonished at the rapidity with which the water was gaining upon them. The executive officer commenced to pay out chain, but the hawse-pipe was soon under water, and a six inch stream came pouring in.—The paying out of the chain did not relieve the ill-fated vessel. John Rogers was not there.—Presently the cry "she sinks" resounded through the vessel, and signals of distress were made to the flag-ship; boats were lowered from all vessels knowing the signals, but before they could reach her she sunk bow first in five fathoms of water, carrying with her twenty-six men and four engineers, including men in irons and men sick; also men at work in the engine-room, supposed the whole watch on duty at the time.

It is presumed that when the water reached the forward part of the boilers it made steam so suddenly as to suffocate all hands in the engine-room, as not one who was there escaped. The yeoman was picked up, but died soon afterwards. Much credit is due Captains Ammen and Bradford, of the navy, for their great exertions, made to save the perishing sailors. A charge of want of proper care would seem to rest upon the officers of the Weehawken. Some, however, have advanced the idea that the forward overhang of the lost vessel has broken off; but Mr. Hughes, Inspector of Iron-clads, thinks that cannot be the case.

If the Weehawken is ever raised, if will then be known where the blame, if any rests. The Weehawken had but recently returned from Port Royal, and had an unusual quantity of shot and shell on board, which probably settled her too far in the water. It is calculated that when these vessels are under water but fifteen inches, that two hundred tons would sink them bodily, consequently a much less weight would carry them down bow first.

New orders are now enforced in this department; one compels any one coming here for business or pleasure, to pay twenty-seven dollars.

Since the arrival of conscripts gambling has been carried on extensively. One of these, of the New Hampshire Third, deserted. All the vessels were searched, but he was not to be found. One cold evening there came a man in Georgian costume (had necktie and a pair of stockings) into the camp of the Ninth Maine Regiment, at Block Island, claiming to be a deserter from the Rebels at Secessionville. He was clothed and taken before Gen. Terry, to whom he told an excellent story of Bragg's defeat, with items of Charleston and Richmond news. No one doubted his story, and he was sent to the Provost Marshal at Morris Island to await orders from Gen. Gillmore. While at the Provost Marshal's he was recognized as the deserter from the Third New Hampshire by one of his own company. He was placed under arrest and has been tried by court-martial, and in all probability his performance will cost him dear.

While on shore a day or two since, I learned that the health of all the soldiers on Morris and Folly Islands was good; there is very little sickness of any kind.

The prospect is that a move will soon be made here and new victories achieved. All things are working well. The Commanding General is as busy keeping his own counsel as many are in anticipating his movements. As to the navy, it is to be hoped that the Admiral will not let the vessels make their bed with the Keokuk and Weehawken, but will keep them and all under him at work.—*Boston Traveller.*

ARMY NEWS IN CHURCH.—A Piqua (Ohio) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing on Thanksgiving day, tells the following story of a fighting parson: "The glorious news from Chattanooga this morning cheated Rev. Col. Moody out of the opportunity of delivering his Thanksgiving sermon. We had met at the Green Street Methodist Church, in accordance with the President's proclamation, had sung the "President's hymn," taken up a collection of about sixty dollars for the Sanitary Commission, and our fighting preacher had scarcely got through his introduction, when the *Gazette* arrived, was brought into the church and handed to him by our patriotic sexton. The preacher stopped paused a moment and then shouted "glorious news." He then read the handings of the telegraphic news and said: "The congregation will all rise. Now, three cheers for the good old Stars and Stripes." They were given with a will and the walls of Green Street rang with the shouts of sturdy old stewards and leaders. "Now sing, all sing—'Praise God from whom all blessing flow.'" The congregation all joined in the singing. "Now," said the preacher, "I have too much good sense to think you would rather hear me preach than hear the news." So he read all the dispatches with the editorial, which was frequently cheered by the congregation. Then followed some excellent remarks by Dr. Wheelock, of the First Baptist Church, and the exercises were closed by a benediction—the congregation, by a rising vote, agreeing to meet in the evening to hear the Thanksgiving sermon, and take another collection for the Sanitary Commission."

WHAT LONGSTREET HAS ACCOMPLISHED.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of December 8, says: We have to-day only one piece of news of interest, and that relates to the present position of Gen. Longstreet. We are at last able to inform our readers where he is. An official dispatch was received from him yesterday, dated "Rutledge, December 6." Rutledge is thirty miles northeast of Knoxville, on the Road to Bristol, and one hundred miles from the latter place. At the date of his dispatch he had halted at Rutledge, but he will inevitably fall back to Bristol on the approach of the enemy. In his present position he is liable to an attack in front from Burnside, in flank from Cumberland Gap, and in the rear from the pursuing forces of Grant, who, the telegraph informs us, are making their way towards his rear by the same route by which he himself proceeded against Burnside. Notwithstanding his apparently critical position, we think we may regard him as safe.—He has the shortest route before him to Southwestern Virginia, and a clear start of his pursuers. What Longstreet has accomplished in East Tennessee may be summed up in the word nothing.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE.—It is said that Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, is averse to any alteration of the conscription act, but Provost Marshal General Fry will recommend the repeal of the three hundred dollars commutation clause, which makes each drafted man go or find a substitute. There will be strenuous opposition to this, as the Secretary of War and others believe that high bounties will bring men, and volunteers are worth more than conscripts.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, 1863.

☞ A telegram from Cincinnati announces that Gen. Foster has taken charge of the army previously commanded by Gen. Burnside, and that the latter is on his way to Cincinnati.

☞ The Government, which had not half a million of muskets in all the armories at the commencement of the rebellion, now has, in addition to the million and a half placed in the hands of the men of our armies, enough remaining to equip eight hundred thousand men. There are accoutrements enough for eighteen hundred thousand men. It is not likely that, as a nation, we shall ever hereafter be caught unprepared for war, for our present necessities have developed all the resources which are required to supply the materials of war.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for January is on our table among the first, as usual. Punctuality is peculiar to Godey, and he never forsakes those who do not neglect him. This No. is brim full of fashions, fun and fine engraving. We know the ladies are all in love with Godey. No one can please them half so well. He knows their wants better than they know them themselves. Notwithstanding the advance in all articles connected with Magazine publishing, Godey has not increased his prices as the following terms show: One copy, one year, $3. Two copies, one year, $5. Three copies, one year, $6 Four copies, one year, $7. Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10. Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $15. Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $20.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE.—It is proposed that Congress shall abolish the clause in the enrollment law which allows a drafted man to commute for service by paying $300. This clause, says the *Ledger*, has been the subject of considerable misrepresentation, and it has been used to array the poor man against the law. But the law as it stands is really a protection to the poor, for without it the price of substitutes will raise so high that only the rich could afford to escape service in the army. It matters not much to a rich man if he has to pay $1,000 or $2,000 for a substitute. But how many persons working for wages or salaries that yield only a living, could afford to pay such a price? An industrious mechanic making $10 a week at his trade, could afford to give $300 to release him from a service of three years, equivalent to only $100 a year out of his wages, and still be pecuniarily a large gainer, comparing his wages with the amount the Government gives in pay, bounties, &c. Repeal the exemption and compel him to give $1,000 for a substitute, and not one out of a thousand would be able to pay it. If the purpose is to drive these men into the army, a repeal of the $300 exemption would do it. The commutation fund, according to a dispatch from Washington, has yielded, up to the present day, $12,000,000, which, divided into bounties of $300, ought to have produced 40,000 men for the army as Government substitutes. This is as many as was obtained directly by drafting, according to the report of the Secretary of War. It is doubtful if as many men for the army could be got out of the same draft, if the price of substitutes was considerably increased over $300. Unwillingness to serve in the army, and the heavy cost of being relieved ot the service, would add largely to the number of desertions or attempts at escape or secretion.

LETTERS WITH FICTITIOUS ADDRESSES.—Postmasters throughout the principal cities of the country are very much annoyed with the receipt of letters addressed to fictitious parties, mainly in consequence of newspaper advertisement, soliciting "correspondence" with young ladies. The evils of such advertisements are manifold, and the public papers have already recorded instances in which silly girls have been enticed from their homes and ruined in reputation by designing scoundrels.—The postmasters have an effectual legal remedy in their hands, which is now generally applied under the following clause in the post office law:

"Letters and packages addressed to fictitious persons or firms, or to no particular person or firm, not being deliverable according to the regulations, are to be returned at the end of each month to the Dead Letter office.

CORRECT, COL.—The Chambersburg *Repository* gives vent to the following which is, alas! too true in regard to country papers, and we doubt not the initiatory step taken by the *Repository* will be followed by its cotemporaries:—"It has been the custom of all associations and individuals to impose upon country editors the publication of resolutions, obituary notices, advertisements of benevolent enterprises, and various other articles of limited or individual interest, without charge.—We have done quite our share of that sort of work. If associations consider it due to deceased members to pass resolutions testifying to their virtues and condoling with their relatives, they must henceforth consider it due to publishers to pay for them; and if literary, school and other associations cannot exist without gratuitous printing, they must be too slightly prized to promise substantial benefit to their members. Until we find teachers who teach gratis, butchers who furnish steaks and roasts without charge; lawyers who counsel without fees; farmers who donate their wood and produce, &c., we must decline being in the list of printers who print without compensation."

BEWARE OF REDUCED GAS LIGHTS.—In the Fire Marshal's report for New York he says:—"Many persons have a habit of lowering the gas light in their bed rooms to a faint jet at night.—This, to say nothing of its pernicious influence upon the health, may be productive of serious accidents. When the gas is reduced so low, a very slight cause—the buzzing of a fly even—will serve to put it out, and the sleeper is left to inhale a poisoned atmosphere, or to incur the risk of an explosion should any one chance to enter the room with a light. Where gas lights are thus lowered, a glass should always be used as a protection to them.—Many fires have occurred in consequence of the dim light, not noticed after sun rise, on the window being opened by the occupant or servant; the curtain is blown against the burner and a fire ensues.

Denunciation of Jeff. Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 13—The steamer New York arrived last evening from City Point, in charge of Flag-of-truce Officer Major Mulford.

General McDowell arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, via Baltimore, and had a lengthy interview with Major-General Butler to-day.

In the Rebel Congress, December 8th, Mr. Foote expressed great indignation at the course pursued by Jeff. Davis. When Pemberton dishonorably surrendered Vicksburg to the enemy the President made him his companion and carried him to Bragg's army, where, as he rode along, soldiers were heard to say "There goes the traitor who delivered us over at Vicksburg."

The President never yet visited the army without doing it injury, never yet that it was not followed by disaster. He was instrumental in the Gettysburg affair; he instructed Bragg at Murfreesboro'; he has opened Georgia to one hundred thousand of the enemy's troops, and laid South Carolina liable to destruction.

I charge him with having almost crushed the country, and will meet his champion anywhere, to discuss it. Would to God he would never visit the army again, &c. A certain Commissary-General, who was a curse to our country, is invested with authority to control the matter of subsistence. This monster, Northrop, has stealthily placed our Government in the attitude charged by the enemy, and has attempted to starve the prisoners in our hands.

From the 1st to 26th, meats were furnished the prisoners very irregularly and in a meager manner. For twelve days the supply was inadequate, and for eight days they had none at all.—This Commissary-General, says Mr. Foote, was a pepper doctor down in Charleston, and looked like a vergetarian, and actually made an elaborate report to the Secretary of War, showing that for the subsistence of a human Yankee carcass vegetable diet was the most proper. For the honor of the country this Northrop should be rejected at once.

Address of Mr. Colfax.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—To-day will be marked in American history as the opening of a Congress destined to face and settle the most important questions of the century, and during whose existence the rebellion which has passed its culmination will, beyond all question—thanks to our army and navy and Administration—die a deserved death! Not only will your constituents watch with strictest scrutiny your deliberations here, but the friends of liberty in the most distant lands will be interested spectators of your acts in this greater than Roman forums. I invoke you to approach these grave questions with the calm thoughtfulness of statesmen, freeing your discussions from that acerbity which mars instead of advancing legislation, and with unshaken reliance on that divine power which gave victory to those who formed this Union and can give even greater victory to those who are seeking to save it from destruction from the hands of the parricide and traitor. I invoke you, also, to remember that sacred truth which all history verifies, that "they who rule not in righteousness shall perish from the earth." Thanking you with a grateful heart for this distinguished mark of your confidence and regard, and appealing to all for that support and forbearance, by the aid of which alone I can hope to succeed, I am now ready to take the oath of office, and enter upon the duties you have assigned me.

EASTERN AND WESTERN SOLDIERS.—The Chicago *Tribune* considers the late battle in front of Chattanooga the most complete and decisive of the war, and speaks of its results as follows: Thus, from beginning to end, it was a brilliant affair—Hooker's magnificent scaling of Lookout; Sherman's hard work near the mouth of the Chickamauga, and Granger and Palmer's carrying of Mission Ridge. The battle yields fruits. It gives us ground not only, but ground which is wanted—ground that is strategic, commanding East Tennessee and Northern Georgia and Alabama. It gives us guns and prisoners, and restores the *prestige* and at a small expense. The Confederacy has scarcely received a harder blow.

It is worth the while in another point of view. Eastern and Western troops fought side by side and with equal good conduct and almost equal success. It can hardly fail to check that small jealousy which has now and then cropped out since Hooker came upon the ground. The Western men can afford to let the Eastern take a little more care of their clothes than themselves, to think soft bread and a cup of tea, with a piece of butter, not to be despised, even in the field, if they can be had; and the Eastern can afford the Western some latitude in their freer ways—if both fight well when the pinch comes. Gallant action must beget natural respect. The Nashville *Union* says of the Eastern troops: They fought with as much spirit, endurance, and success as any troops on the field. Cheers for the gallant boys from the Eastern States!

WHAT MAXIMILIAN IS DOING.—The Trieste *Gazette* of November 19, contains the following: "Contrary to the frequently repeated assertions of foreign papers, that his Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian intends to leave for Mexico in February, and will shortly resign his post as commandant of the Austrian fleet, we are in a position to declard that the situation created by his Imperial Highness's address to the Mexican deputation is in no way changed. No alteration will take place in the position of the Archduke until the conditions then laid down are fulfilled.—Now, as formerly, his Imperial Highness is devoting all his cares to the navy. He will not relinquish, save unwillingly and at the last moment, the task he has undertaken of powerfully developing the forces of the Austrian marine."

The Terrible Treatment of Union Prisoners at Richmond

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF RELEASED SURGEONS.

The following statement, by Surgeons just returned from the Libby Prison, of the treatment received by our prisoners at Richmond, has been presented to the War Department:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27th 1863.

We, the undersigned Surgeons of the U. S. A. and recently prisoners in Richmond, Va., consider it our duty to publish a few facts that came to our knowledge while we were inmates of the hospital attached to Libby Prison.

We enjoyed for several months daily access to the hospitals where the sick and wounded among our Union soldiers received treatment. As a result of our observation, we hereby declare our belief that since the battle of Chickamauga the number of deaths per diem has averaged fully 50.—The prevailing diseases are diarrhœa, dysentery and typhoid pneumonia. Of late the per centage of deaths has greatly increased—the result of causes that have been long at work, such as insufficient food, clothing and shelter, combined with that depression of spirits brought on so often by long confinement. It may seem almost incredible, when we affirm of our personal knowledge that in the three hospitals for Union soldiers the average mortality is near forty per day, and upon the most reliable testimony we are forced to believe that the deaths in the tobacco factories and upon the Island will raise the total mortality among all the Union prisoners to fifty per day, or 1,500 monthly

The extremely reduced condition of those brought from the Island argues that hundreds quite sick are left behind, who, with us, would be considered fit subjects for hospital treatment. Such, too, is the fact, as invariably stated by scores we have conversed with from the camp.

The same, to a degree, holds true of the prisoners in the city. It would be a reasonable estimate to put the number who are fit subjects for hospitals, but who are refused admittance, at five hundred. A thousand are already under treatment in the three hospitals, and the Confederate Surgeons themselves say the number of patients is only limited by the small accommodations provided. Thus we have over ten per cent of the whole number of prisoners held classed as sick men, who need the most assiduous and skillful attention. Yet in the essential matter of rations they are receiving nothing but corn bread and sweet potatoes. Meat is no longer furnished to any class of our prisoners, except to the few officers in the Libby Hospital, and all sick or well officers or privates are now furnished with a very poor article of corn bread in place of wheat bread. This is very unsuitable diet for hospital patients prostrated with diarrhœa, dysentery and fever, to say nothing of the balance.

Startling instances of individual suffering and horrid pictures of death, from protracted sickness and semi-starvation, we have had thrust upon our attention.

The first demand of the poor creatures from the Island was always something to eat. Self-respect gone, hope and ambition gone, half-clad, and covered with vermin and filth, many of them too often beyond all reach of medical skill. In one instance the ambulance brought sixteen to the hospital, and during the night seven of them died.—Again, eighteen were brought and eleven of them died in 24 hours. At another time fourteen were admitted, and in a single day ten of them died.—Judging from what we have ourselves seen and do know, we do not hesitate to say that, under a treatment of systematic abuse, neglect and semi-starvation, the number who are becoming permanently broken down in their constitution must be reckoned by thousands. We leave it for others to say what is demanded by this state of things.

The confederate daily papers in general terms acknowledge the truth of all we have affirmed, but usually close their abusive editorials by declaring that even such treatment is better than the invading Yankees deserve. The examiner, in a recent article, begrudged even the little food the prisoners did receive, and the boxes sent to us from home, and closed by eulogizing the system of semi-starving and exposure, as well calculated to dispose of us. All this is true, and yet cold weather has hardly commenced.

We are horrified when we picture the wholesale misery and death that will come with the biting frost of winter. Recently several hundred prisoners per day were being removed to Danville. In two instances we were standing in view of them as their ranks filed past. It was a sad sight to see the attenuated features and pallid faces of men a few months since robust and in vigorous health. Numbers were without health—numbers were without shoes—nearly all without blankets or overcoats and not a man did we see that was well and fully clad.

But the credit of the prisoners in Richmond, of all ranks, be it recorded, that all along they have shown heroic fortitude under suffering, and spurned the idea that the government had forgotten them; they have held fast their confidence in the final and speedy success of our cause.

In addition to the above statement, we wish it to be distinctly understood that the Confederate medical officers connected with the hospitals referred to—Surgeons Wilkins, Simmons and Sabal, and the Hospital Steward, Hallet—are not in any way, so far as our observation has extended, responsible for the state of things existing there; but, on the other hand, we are bound in justice to bear testimony to their kindness and the faithful performance of their duties within the limited means at their disposal.

DANIEL MEEKE, Surgeon U. S. Vols.
C. T. SIMPERS, Asst. Sur. 6th Ind. Vols.
J. L. BROWN, Asst. Sur., 116th O. Vol. Inf.
A. M. PARKER, Asst. Sur. 1st Me. Cav.

HOW THE 300-POUNDER PARROTS ARE WORMED.—A correspondent on Morris Island writes: As there is no manual laid down for the 300-pounder Parrott, I subjoin that in use. The piece is on its carriage and "from battery." Implements, no two to be in the same place and no one in its proper place. The instructor gives the command, "load her up." At this command the gunner says, "some of you fellows bring a shell," and "John bring a cartridge." Some of the "fellers" take a small hand-barrow and bring a shell. Gunner says, "stick in that powder." "Now, boys, hold on till I get out a fuse." "Stick it in." All hands, by hard heaving, got the shell to the embrasure. Gunner says, "Swab her out." She is swabbed out. "Now, heave and haul, and in it goes." It goes in accordingly. "Now, ram it down." It is rammed down. "Now, run her in." She is run in. "Screw down the recoil bands."—They are screwed down. Gunner aims. "Slew her round a little." "All right." Where's that primer?" "Now, get out of the way, everybody." All go to windward, and No. 3 steps round a corner, so as not to be hit if the gun bursts. Gunner says, "Blaze way." She blazes away. Remark of the gunner on returning to the gun, "How are you, Sumter?" Repeat.

MORE REBEL PIRATES FROM ENGLAND.—The Canada brings news that the steamer Rappahannock, under the Confederate flag, and pierced for eight guns, sailed for Sheerness, England, on the 26th ult., in an unfinish state, having a gain of carpenters on board, and arrived at Calais the same day. The vessel was at once seized by the French custom authorities, but was not long detained, and her captain has permission to leave port whenever he pleases. The Rappahannock was formerly her Majesty's steam sloop Victor, and was sold with three other steamers a few weeks ago. The three latter are English war steamers, and are reported to be fitting out in the Thames for Confederate privateers. The Confederate steamer Georgia had gone into dock at Cherbourg to repair some minor damages.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys. Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S

ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF THE CELEBRATED JERSEY HAMS just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has just returned from the East, where he has been selecting his stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which, for style, quality and price, cannot be surpassed this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and as it is quite an object, in these war times, for every one to purchase where they can get the Best Goods and at the Lowest Prices, he would say that he can and will sell as low if not a little lower than any other house in this place. He would ask all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will defy competition. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every description,
MEN AND BOYS' WINTER WEAR,
LADIES AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN'S HALF HOSE,
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WOOL HOSE,
HATS AND CAPS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLIN,
GINGHAMS AND HEAVY DRILLINGS.

He will sell Ladies Sewed, Heeled Bootees at $1.50@1.75
Kip Pegged..... 1.75@1.87
Men's Boots..... 2.75@3.00
BALMORAL SKIRTS, very low.

GROCERIES.

White and Brown Sugar, Rio Coffees, Syrups, Teas, &c., and everything that is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Altoona, Oct. 7, 1863. J. A. SPRANKLE.

AVOID THE NEXT DRAFT!

THERE IS A PREVAILING EXCITEMENT among the people of Altoona and vicinity about THE SECOND DRAFT—not so much about the Draft as for making the *Three Hundred to pay exemption.* All patriots! Let those rather to stay at home with their beloved ones, for their support, than to risk their lives in this bloody war. Now, to bring the matter to a close, we will inform the public that by buying their Goods at the GREEN STORE, Corner of Branch and Annie street, East Altoona, kept by GEIS & CO., they will

SAVE THE THREE HUNDRED

in a short time. They have just received a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, which they are selling for Cash at the lowest living prices.

A large assortment of LADIES' COATS AND CIRCULARS, ranging in price from $4.50 to $12.00

The attention of the public is particularly drawn to the fact that they are selling Brown and White Muslin from 18 to 45 cents; Calicoes from 12½ to 25 cts.; Delaines from 18 to 35 cents per yard.

They have always on hand a large assortment of MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES and, in fact, everything kept in a first-class Store.

Altoona Oct. 7, 1863.

Victory Won!

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just returned from the East with their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES.

Their stock of HATS & CAPS have been selected with great care, and with the view of suiting all who may favor them with their patronage. Their line of Boots and Shoes is complete.

Their *LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES* are of City make, and warranted. Their Balmoral Shoes for Ladies and Misses, are just the thing for wet weather and saving health

Thankful to the public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, they hope to merit a continuance of the same. Store on *MAIN ST.* next door to Bowman's Exchange Hotel. SMITH & MANN

Altoona, May 12, 1863.

SAVE THE PER CENTAGE

BY BUYING YOUR

CLOTHING FROM FIRST HANDS.

ETTINGER & TUCK, Manufacturers of and Wholesale and Retail dealers in Ready-made Clothing, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following facts in reference to their stock.

1st. We manufacture our own goods. They are made up in our own Store, in Philadelphia, under our immediate supervision, and we know they are well made and can be warranted

EQUAL TO THE BEST,

and superior to the largest quantity of Ready-made clothing in the market.

2nd. We buy our Cloths directly from the Importers and Manufacturers, consequently we save the per centage put on by middle men.

3rd. We sell our Clothing at a reasonable percentage over the cost of our Cloths, thereby saving the purchaser of Clothing the percentage which must be added by those who buy from second hands to sell again. We retail our Clothing at the same price which other merchants put for theirs at wholesale, consequently those who buy from us get their goods at the same price which other Clothiers pay for theirs in the city, thereby saving said Clothiers per centage.

We have branch Stores in

ALTOONA AND JOHNSTOWN,

where goods may be had at the same figures at which we sell them here in the city.

If any person has been told, or imagines, that Tuck's Store, in Altoona, is "played out," let such person drop into his establishment, on Main Street, and examine his goods and prices.

Wholesale House, No. 702 Market Street, Philadelphia Dec. 2, 1863.—tf.

CITY DRUG STORE.

DR. E. H. REIGART would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has recently purchased the Drug Store of Berlin & Co., on Virginia Street, opposite Fries' Hardware Store.

His Drugs are Fresh and Pure,

and he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Call and examine his stock. He has constantly on hand,

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,
FINE TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES,
GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,
NOTIONS, CIGARS,

and every article usually kept in a First-class Drug Store.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS

for medicinal use.

DOMESTIC GRAPE WINE—PURE—WARRANTED.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

accurately compounded, at all hours of the day or night.

Altoona, Sept. 30, 1863.

OH, YES! OH, YES!

THIS WAY!

TO THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE.

THE PEOPLE IN PARTICULAR, or any one wanting

Choice Family Groceries,

A PRIME QUALITY OF FLOUR,

OR ANY KIND OF FEED.

will save money by calling at the

Grocery, Flour and Feed Store of

M'CUNE & WILSON,

Corner of Clara and Virginia Streets, in the store room known as Johnston Moore's.

The highest cash prices will be paid for Flour, Feed, and all kinds of country produce.

J. MILES M'CUNE
ALBERT WILSON.

Altoona, Pa., Nov. 4th, 1863. [3 m.]

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

The subscriber offers at Private Sale a valuable property, situate on Branch St., East Altoona, immediately opposite the Machine Shops.

The house is well built and nearly new, and contains

Fifteen Rooms with Good Cellars.

It is calculated for THREE FAMILIES, and at the most reasonable terms will bring $20 per month rent. There is a well of good water in the yard. Terms easy.

Apply to MICHAEL WYROUGH, on the premises, or to JAMES KEARNEY, at his store, in East Altoona.

July 28, 1863-tf.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!—FRITCHEY is selling Teas superior to any ever offered in Altoona. They are free of adulteration, coloring, or mixture of any kind.

BOSTON CRACKERS—A LARGE supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale by FRITCHEY.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS just received and for sale by
Oct 15-tf] J. B. HILEMAN

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, FROM the Cove, always on hand and for sale as low as the lowest by FRITCHEY.

Altoona Tribune.

Printed on Campbell's $3500 "Country Press."

TRIBUNE POWER-PRESS

CARD & JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

Having, within the past two years, made considerable addition to our establishment in the way of new fancy type, Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Ruling Machine, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper Power Press, (a cut of which we give above) we are now prepared to execute anything in the line of printing or ruling in a style equal to any establishment in the State, and at prices equally low. We can execute, on short notice, all styles of

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Cards,

Circulars, Programmes,

MAMMOTH POSTERS, SALE BILLS,

BILL AND LETTER-HEADS

Pamphlets, Pay and Check Rolls,

BLANK BOOKS,

MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction if we have the opportunity.

Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia and Annstreets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS.

To those Interested in the Draft.—As many persons present themselves before the Provost Marshal in order to have their names stricken off the list prior to the draft, on the plea of *Manifest Permanent Physical Disability*, it may save trouble and expense to all concerned, to be informed what is meant by the foregoing expression. The loss of a right eye, an arm, hand or leg, or the loss of teeth; or anything that is palpable, or can be seen at a glance, would properly come under this head, and *only* such cases. The fact that a person is not examined prior to the Draft, does not preclude the examination afterwards. Persons entitled to exemption on the grounds of *Alienage, Non-residence, or Unsuitableness of age*, can have their names stricken off the list, upon the production of sufficient and satisfactory evidence establishing any of the pleas. Persons exempted from the last draft, whether from physical disability, alienage, non-residence, unsuitableness of age, election, only support of parents or motherless children, or by paying commutation, need not present themselves or their papers again. No claims for exemption on the ground of being only support of infirm parents or motherless children will be heard, inasmuch as death, or other causes, may remove the grounds of the claim previous to the draft.

Horrible Accident.—On last Friday evening a little after dark, a man was found lying dead on the railroad track, near the Upper Tyrone Forge, and a short distance below this place. The body was brought to the station, and as no one recognized it an inquest was held. The upper part of the head of the unfortunate man was completely crushed and the brain and blood could be found for several rods on the iron rails. His pockets were examined by the jury, expecting to find some book or paper whereby he might be identified, but nothing could be found. One of the jury proposed that his arms be examined, when on his right arm was found the name T. Hunter. Immediately every one recognized him as Thomas Hunter, of Ironsville, this county. It was said that one of his brothers was at the Central Hotel, attending a ball, who was sent for, and who also identified him. It was ascertained that Mr. Hunter intended coming to Tyrone in the evening, and it is supposed that while he was watching a train which was coming to meet him, another approached him from behind unnoticed, as the accident must have occurred about the time the Freights east and the Mail Train west pass each other at that place. Deceased leaves a wife and two children.—*Tyrone Herald.*

Fire.—Just as our citizens had fairly settled themselves in their beds, on Thursday evening last, they were aroused by the cry of "Fire!" and the ringing of the Shop bell. On repairing to the street we discovered the two-story frame building, on the corner of Julia and Harriet streets, opposit the Episcopal church, to be on fire. The fire company was soon on hand with the machine and hoes, and a plentiful supply of water allayed the flames and preserved the adjoining buildings. The house which was burned belonged to Mr. John Hickey, and was occupied at the time by Misses M. & E. Hickey as a millinery store. How the fire originated is not known. The inside of this house was burned first, and one of the Misses Hickey and a little girl sleeping in the house, barely made their escape by being taken out of an upstairs window. Nothing but a sewing machine and a few articles of bedclothing were saved. It will be remembered that the Misses Hickey were burned out, about the first of July last, when Plack and Hodnot's buildings were burned. We understand their goods were insured.

Our Quota.—According to the figuring of the *Register*, the following will be the quotas of the different sub-districts in this county, in the next draft:—

Sub-divisions	*Quotas.*	*Excess.*	*Total.*
Allegheny township	30	14	44
Hollidaysburg and Gaysport.	44	22	66
Tyrone and Frankstown tps.	36	16	52
Tyrone Bor. and Snyder tp.	32	10	32
Martinsburg bor., N. Woodberry and Taylor tps.	39	17	56
Catharine, Huston & Woodbery tps.	52	26	78
Blair and Juniata tps	26	13	39
Altoona	62	30	92
Logan township	44	20	64
Antis township	30	14	44
Greenfield and Freedom tps.	26	12	38
Total	411		605

Mutual Protection.—We understand that a meeting of Hotel and Boarding House keepers was held on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of forming an association to protect themselves from the fraud practised upon them by dishonest boarders. The meeting adjourned to meet again at the Arcade Hotel on Saturday evening, December 19th, 1863, at 7 o'clock. An invitation is extended to all engaged in the business named, to meet at the time specified.

First National Bank of Altoona.—We understand that the requisite capital has been secured and that the First National Bank of Altoona will be opened in this place as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. Wm. M. Lloyd has been elected President.

A Narrow Escape.—On Tuesday morning last, as the mail train east was attempting to get ahead of a freight by means of switching off, at Lilly's Station, the train coming west hove in sight around a curve, and came on with considerable velocity. Seeing that a collision was inevitable, the engineers and firemen of both engines jumped off, and allowed the trains to come together, which they did to the total demolition of the cow-catchers. Steam having been reversed in both engines, the train going east commenced backing down the grade—the other following for a short distance before being checked. The passengers on the moving train were unconscious of the danger they were in—moving down a heavy grade with full steam on, and neither engineer nor fireman! Fortunately one of those cool-headed heroes who occasionally arise just when the cause of humanity needs them, emerged from a window of the baggage-car, climbed upon the roof, ran along, mounted the steam-horse, and placing the right bit in his mouth, checked the onward course of the life-freighted train to destruction. Soon he had the runaway train again moving toward the east and back again to the deserted station. The name of this meritorious individual is Mr. Edward Pitcairn, Baggage-Master. Let him have a good place on the Road, and a warm nook in your memories.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

A Merry Christmas.—Call and see the fine stock of Photograph Albums, suitable for Holiday Presents. The cheapest and the best assortment to be found in the town.

Also a fresh stock of fine French Cream Confections such as

Cream Strawberries,
" Chocolate,
" Bon Bons,
Orange Slice,
Peach "
Moss Paste,
" Drops,
Gum "
Burnt Almonds,
Rose "
Vanilla "

Fancy Cornetts and a full stock of Plain Candy.

Fresh stock of Family Crackers.

Soda Biscuit,
Sugar "
Ginger Nuts.

Apples, Nuts, Cigars, and Tobacco.

Perfumery, Extracts, Pomade and Hair Oil; Toilet and shaving Soap, Combs &c.; writing Paper, (Cap Letter, Billet and Note), Envelopes of all sizes and qualities, and a variety of Notions, all on hand and for sale cheap for cash by

A. CLABAUGH,
No. 1 Cor. Brant Row.

A Severe Assault, and their Colors Taken!—It is not often that we hear of a more chivalrous assault, and with such dyeing success, and so few killed, as has been made on Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors, and that too by ladies, wholly unaccustomed to any thing of the kind. Every lady in the country should continue the assault until these colors are found in every house. Sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Auxiliary Society.—On Thanksgiving day, the ladies of Hollidaysburg organized an auxiliary society of the Women's Branch U. S. Sanitary Commission, and elected officers, &c. The collections in the different churches on that day was as follows: Presbyterian, $54.35; Lutheran, $24; Methodist, $15; Cash, $10.

Apples.—A large lot of Apples, of prime quality, for baking and eating purposes; such as Rambos, Vandevers, Pound apples, Golden Pippins and various other kinds, just received and for sale at S. C. Postlewait's, between the Post Office and Railroad.

Sold.—The piers, abutments, etc., of the Columbia bridge, have been sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for $75,000 cash. A substantial railroad and carriage bridge will soon span the Susquehanna between Columbia and Wrightsville.

Wanted.—A gentleman with a wife and one child wishes to rent a house immediately. Inquire at this office.

☞ Many persons write articles and send them to an editor to be corrected—as if an editor's office were a *house of correction.*

GRAND VICTORY!

THE CASH SYSTEM TRIUMPHANT!

Two years experience has convinced me that when goods are sold *for Cash*, they can be sold at a very small advance on first cost; therefore I have determined to make another reduction in my prices, to take effect

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 4th, 1863.

In taking this step, I have been actuated solely by a desire to benefit the laboring classes. While there has been but a small advance in wages, the necessaries of life have advanced enormously, and the prospects are that they will still go higher.

Believing that the additional amount of goods which I can sell, at the reduced prices, will justify me in my undertaking, I respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following figures.—Almost every person is aware of the prices at which the goods specified are now selling, hence they will readily note the reduction, and can easily figure up the saving to them in them in the course of a year. My prices have heretofore been as low, if not lower, than those of any other merchant in the country, but I now make the following reductions in

DRY GOODS.

Calicoes,	2 cents	per yard.
Delaines,	2½ "	" "
Alpacas,	5 "	" "
Mohair,	8 "	" "
Reps,	8 "	" "
Merinos,	20 "	" "
Irish Poplins,	5 to 8 "	" "
Lustres,	5 "	" "
Cashmeres,	5 to 15 "	" "
Shawls,	50 cents to $1.50	each.
Flannels,	5 to 10 cents	per yard.
Kentucky Jeans,	5 "	" "
Tweeds,	5 to 10 "	" "
Cottonades,	5 cents	per yard.
Sattinetts,	5 to 15 "	" "
Cassimeres,	15 to 25 "	" "
Plaid Flannel,	8 "	" "
Shirting,	5 to 8 "	" "
Linseys,	5 to 8 "	" "
Canton Flannel,	2 to 5 "	" "
Linen Table Cloths,	10 to 12 "	" "
Cotton,	5 to 10 "	" "
Ladies' Cloaking Cloth,	12 to 25 "	" "
Shirting Check,	2 to 3 "	" "
Ticking,	5 to 8 "	" "
Muslin,	2 to 5 "	" "
Gloves, Hosiery, Opera Hoods, &c.,	reduced accordingly.	

GROCERIES.

Syrups,	10 cents	per gallon.
Sugar,	4 "	" pound.
Coffee,	2 "	" "
Tea,	10 to 15 "	" "
Pepper,	10 "	" "
Ginger,	10 cents	per pound.
Starch,	2 "	" "
Ess. Coffee,	1 "	" box.
Candles,	1 "	" pound.
Soap,	1 to 5 "	" "

QUEENSWARE.

White Stone Tea Sets,	50 cents	per set.
" " " Plates,	10 "	" "
" " Dinner "	12 "	" "
White Stone Soup Plates,	12 cents	per set.
China Tea Sets,	$1.00 to $2.00	per set.

CARPET & OIL-CLOTH.

Rag Carpet,	6 cents	per yard.
List,	6 "	" "
All Wool Carpet,	10 cents	per yard.
Floor Oil-Cloth,	5 "	" "

SHOES.

Ladies' Custom-Made Sewed Shoes,	12 cts.	per pair.
" " Pegged	10 to 15 "	" "
Misses' Shoes,	10 to 12 cents	" "
Children's Shoes,	5 to 10 "	" "

I wish all to understand that these prices are for CASH ONLY—that they are made to accommodate persons of small means, to whom it is an object to purchase where the can save a few cents on each article—and that they will be adhered to strictly for the present, and so long, in the future, as my sales will justify. After making the reduction I must doublr my sales in order to make as much money as I did at the old prices. The public can at once discover that it is to their advantage to extend me their patronage, thereby enabling me to make still further reductions for their benefit.

R. A. O. KERR.
Main Street, Altoona, Pa.

Dec. 2, 1863.—tf.

Fire! Fire!!—Do not risk your property any longer to the mercy of the flames, but go to Kerr and have him insure you against loss by fire.—He is agent for thirteen different companies, among which are some of the best in the United States.

Altoona, July 21,—tf.

Notice.—Foreign notes will not be received at the office of the Altoona Gas and Water Company in payment for gas or water bills, inasmuch as the bank in this place will not receive them on deposit

BENJ. F. ROSE, *Treasurer.*

Altoona Nov. 19th, 1863.

Dye Colors.—Howe & Stevens' Dye Colors, twenty-four different shades.

Howe & Stevens' Dye Colors, twenty-four di ferent shades.

Howe & Stevens' Dye Colors, twenty-four different shades, for sale at

Roush's Drug Store.

☞ Nichols' Elixer of Iron and Peruvian Bark.
☞ Nichols' Elixer of Iron and Peruvian Bark.
☞ Nichols' Elixer of Iron and Peruvian Bark.
For sale at Roush's Drug Store.

☞ Baker's Cod Liver Oil, pure and fresh.
☞ Baker's Cod Liver Oil, pure and fresh.
☞ Baker's Cod Liver Oil, pure and fresh.
For sale at Roush's Drug Store.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Guaging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see at a glance, how to use the letter A Family Sewing Macnige. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and supurb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty.

It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Officers are well supplied with silk, twits, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
458 Broadway, New York.
☞ Philadelphia Office, 810 Chestnut St.

Mr. D. W. A. Belford, Merchant Tailor, Virginia Street Agent in Altoona.
Altoona, Nov. 13, 1862. [1.yr.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Farmers, Families and others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throats; toothache, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache, mosquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. If it does not give relief the money will be refunde. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

Dr. Tobias—Dear Sir. I have used your Venetian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the diseases it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction.

CHAS. H. TRIMNER.

Quakertown, N. J. May 8, 1858.

Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.

And a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the Bladder, Organic Weakness, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs.

See advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the Medicine at once.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Caution.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to negotiate for a Judgment note of $200, given by me to Zachariah A. Neff, on or about the 7th of Sept. last, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

GEORGE EVERSON.
Altoona, Dec. 17, 1863–3t*.

RAIL ROAD AND MAIL SCHEDULE.

TRAINS ARRIVE AND DEPART

Baltimore Express West	arrives	7.40 A. M.	leaves	8.00 A. M.
Philadel'a "	"	8.20 "	"	8.40 "
Fast Line "	"	8.55 P. M.	"	9.10 P. M.
Mail Train "	"	7.40 "	"	7.55 "
Express Train East	"	9.20 P. M.	leaves	9.40 P. M
Fast Line "	"	1.15 A. M.	"	1.20 A. M
Mail Train "	"	7.40 "	"	8.00 "
Through Accom. "	"	11.25 "	"	11.46 "

Trains on Hollidaysburg Branch run to connect with Express Trains West. Mail Train East and West and Thro' Accommodation Train East.

Trains on Tyrone & Clearfield Branch and Bald Eagle Valley R. R. run to connect with Express Train West and Mail Train East and West.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Eastern Through,	7.40 A. M.
Eastern Way,	7.00 P. M.
Western Way,	10.15 A. M.
Western Through,	7.40 A. M.
Hollidaysburg, 7.30 A. M. &	7.00 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.

Western Way,	7.20 A. M.
Eastern Way,	7.30 "
Western Through,	7.15 P. M.
Eastern Through,	7.15 "
Hollidaysburg, 7.30 A. M. &	6.45 P. M.

Office Hours.—During the week from 6.45 A. M. until 7.30 P. M. On Sundays from 7.30 until 8.30 A. M.

G. W. PATTON, P. M.

Altoona, April 20, 1863.

Estray Steer.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Antis township, on or about the 20th of August last, a WHITE STEER, about two years old, having two letters, supposed to be "J. M." imperfectly cut upon one horn and his tail cropped. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

DAVID MANLEY.

Antis tp. Dec. 17, 1863–3t.*

Executors Notice.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Lewis Gwin, late of Logan township, Blair county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

JAS. L. GWIN,
ALEX GWIN, } Executors.

Dec. 17, 1863–3t.

In the COURT of COMMON PLEAS of Blair county

ELIZABETH DOUGHERTY } No 54, April Term 1863,
vs. } Libel for Divorce.
AARON DOUGHERTY }

The undersigned having been appointed by the Court, a commissioner to take testimony in the above stated case, hereby gives notice that he will examine witness and take testimony, in pursuance of said appointment, at the Office of John W. Humes, Esq., in the Borough of Altoona, in said county, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

AUG. S. LANDIS,
Altoona, Dec. 17, 1863–3t.] *Commissioner.*

EXCELLENT NEW STOCK
OF
WINTER CLOTHING!

Now that the season for donning heavy winter garments is at hand.

GODFREY WOLF

would inform the public that he is prepared to supply all who may call with a new suit of winter clothing, at prices as low as any house in the country.

All who give him one call are sure to call again, and become permanent customers.

I am now selling

Black Cloth Coats,	$7.00 to	$20.00
Pants,	2.00 "	9.00
Vests	1.25 "	8.00

and everything else in proportion.

Feeling sure that I can render full satisfaction to all who may give me their patronage, I request an examination of my stock and prices. [Dec. 17 1863.–tf.

NEW FIRM!
A FRESH ARRIVAL!
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES!

We are glad to be able to inform the people of Altoona and vicinity that we are just receiving a very large and fine supply of

WINTER GOODS,

just bought in Philadelphia for CASH, and at reduced prices, and are determined to dispose of them at the smallest possible advance.

Our stock of DRESS GOODS for the Winter is now complete, consisting, in part, of a full line of

Black Silks, French Merinos, Drab and Figured Alpacas, Wool Delaines, Figured And Plain Parametto, and an entire new Style of Figured Delaines,
Woolen Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, very cheap; a full and Complete line of Woolen and Cotton Hosiery And Gloves. We also invite special attention To our stock of Domestic Goods, of which we Have a full line, such as Prints, Ginghams, Muslins and Sheetings, Red, Grey and White Shirting, Canton Flannels, &c., at or near old Prices. Boots and Shoes for Men and Boys' Wear; Ladies, Misses and Childrens' Gaiters, Fine and heavy Morocco and Goat Shoes.

We have also received a choice lot of Groceries, Such as Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Syrups, &c., and A new and handsome stock of Queensware, Selected expressly for this market.

☞ We call the especial attention of all to the fact that we are now selling all kinds of goods at the *lowest market prices, strictly for cash, regardless of what they cost us.*

☞ Sincerely thanking the public for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we most respectfully invite everybody, and particularly our friends, the Ladies, to call at the MODEL and secure bargains while they are to be had. [Dec 9,–tf.] JOHN LOWTHER & CO.

U. S. 5-20'S.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six per Cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per Cent. per annum at the present rates of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the Interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. It is, thus it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold, at par, at any time after 5 years.

The interest is paid half-yearly, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1000; or Registered Bonds of same donominations, and in addition, $5,000, and $10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns, or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a-half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income form Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent,
114 *SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA,*
Philadelphia. December 2, 1863.–2m.

Mackerel—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in all sized packages, new, and each package warranted, just received and for sale low by

FRITCHEY.

Abdominal Supporters, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at

G. W. KESSLER'S.
1–tf.

Spectacles and Eye Preservers for sale at

KESSLER'S.
1–tf.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13th, 1863.

Black,
Black for Silk,
Dark Blue,
Light Blue,
French Blue
Claret Brown,
Dark Brown,
Light Brown,
Snuff Brown,
Cherry,
Crimson,
Dark Drab,
Light Drab,
Fawn Drab,
Light Fawn drab,
Dark Green,
Light Green,
Magenta,
Maize,
Maroon,
Orange,
Pink,
Purple,
Royal Purple,
Salmon,
Scarlet,
Slate,
Safferno,
Violet,
Yellow.

For dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞ A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. ☜

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German. Inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable receipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 18, 1863.–1y.

SOMETHING NEW!

DID YOU SEE BONINE'S SMALL METAL FRAMES and

PASSEPARTOUTS

for Card Pictures, which he has just received from the City!—and his new lot of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS?

He has a very nice assortment, and sells them at very reasonable prices.

EVERYBODY ADMIRES THEM!

And the finest lot of FRAMES, for LARGE AND SMALL-SIZED PICTURES, in Altoona. Call and examine to be satisfied, and have your

AMBROTYPE or PHOTOGRAPH

taken. He still has his Room in

Clabaugh's Building,

Julia Street, between Virginia and Emma.
Altoona, Oct. 28, 1863.–3m.

Manhood;

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c.—By Robt. J. Culverwell, M. D., Author of the *Green Book, &c.*

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing CHAS. J. C. KLINE,

127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.
Nov. 4, 1863.–1y.

Notice.—Notice is hereby given that the following resolution was adopted at a late meeting of the Board of Managers of the Altoona Hall and Market Company:—

Resolved, That the second instalment of 10 per cent. on the stock subscribed for, be made payable on the 20th day of the present month, (May) and that the balance of the subscription be made payable in monthly instalments of 10 per cent each, on the 15th day of each succeeding month, until the whole amount is paid in.

Persons wishing to take stock in the company can still be accommodated, there being a few shares yet unsold.

Altoona, May 19th.–tf. E. F. ROSE, *Treasurer.*

ESTRAY.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Logan township, near Allegheny Furnace, on or about the 15th of November, 1863, a bright Red Milch Cow, having a white star on forehead, and white belly. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

SAMUEL WEIGHT.

Dec. 2, 1863.–3t*

Extra Family Flour, put up in ¼ Sacks expressly for family use at

FRITCHEY'S

10 BARRELS PURE CIDER VINEGAR just received and for sale low at

Sept. 1, 1863. FRITCHEY'S.

Coffees, Sugars, and Syrups of all grades, and at reasonable prices, for sale by

FRITCHEY.

Worrell's Prepared Coffee just received and for sale by

FRITCHEY.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constiation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infected with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless apperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish it.

Last, but not least, it is *The only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Speed Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcereous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indispositon to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance,	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

Impotency, Futuity, Epileptic Fits;

In one of which the Patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases,"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

But none will confess the Records of the Insane Asylums.

And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System,

which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.*

A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES.

In many Affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirhous state of the Uterus Leucorhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES

SECRET DISEASES

In all their Stages, At little Expense.
Little or no change in Diet. No inconvenience.
And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent decise and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and worn-out Matter.*

Thousands upon Thousands who have been the victims of Quacks, and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and *perhaps after Marriage.*

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all *Diseases for which it is Recommended.*

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.

Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

Cures Guaranteed! Advice Gratis!!

Address letters for information to

H. B. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
104 South Tenth-st., bet. Chestnut, Phila
HELMBOLD'S *Medical Depot,*
HELMBOLD'S *Drug and Chemical Warehouse,*
594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS who endeavor to dispose "*of their own*" and "*other*" *articles on the reputation obtained by*

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
" "

THE Early Physical Degeneracy of AMERICAN PEOPLE.

JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. A. STONE

Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute.

A Treatise on the Causes of Early Physical decline of American People: the cause of Nervous Debility, Consumption and Marasmus.

This work is one of high moral tone, written in chaste, yet thrilling language, and appeals directly to the moral consciousness of ALL PARENTS and Guardians especially, detailing scientific and reliable aids and treatment for cure.

☞ It will be sent by mail on the receipt of two (2 cent) Stamps.

☞ Parents and Guardians! Fail not to send and obtain this book.

☞ Young men! Fail not to send and get this book.

☞ Ladies! You too should at once secure a copy of this book.

A Word of Solemn Conscientious Advice to those who will reflect.

A class of maladies prevail to a fearful extent in the community, dooming at least 100,000 youth of both sexes annually to an early grave. Those diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestation, or symptoms are Nervous Debility, Relaxation and Exhaustion; Marasmus or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body; shortness of breathing or hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs; great palpitation of the Heart; Asthma, Bronchitis and sore Throat; shaking of the Hands and limbs; aversion to society and to business or study; dimness of eye sight, loss of Memory, dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia, Pain in various parts of the body; Pains in the back or limbs, Lumbago, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, irregularity of the bowels, deranged secretions of the Kidneys and other glands of the body, as Leucorrhœa or Fleur Albus, &c. Likewise Epilepsy, Hysteria and Nervous Spasms.

Now in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred, all of the above named disorders, and a host of others not named, as Consumption of the Lungs and that most insidious and wily form of consumption of the Spinal Nerves, known as Tabes Dorsalis, and Tabes mesenterica, have their seat and origin in diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hence the want of success on the part of old school practice in treating symptoms only.

Dr. Andrew Stone, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institution, is now engaged in treating this class of modern maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by the Institution is new; it is based upon scientific principles, with new discovered remedies: without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such that patients can be cured at their homes, in any part of the country, from accurate descriptions of their case, by letter; and have the medicine sent by mail or express. Printed interrogatories will be forwarded on application.

☞ Consumption, Catarrh and diseases of the throat cared as well at the Home of the Patients as at the Institution, by sending the Cold Medicated Inhaling Balsamic Vapors, with inhaler and ample directions for their use, and direct correspondence.

☞ Patients applying for interrogatives or advice, must enclose return stamps, to meet attention.

☞ The attending Physician will be found at the Institution for consultation, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., each day. Sunday in the forenoon.

Address DR. ANDREW STONE.

Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute, and Physician for Diseases of the Heart, Throat and Lungs, 96 Fifth Street, Troy, N. Y.

Altoona, Dec. 30th, 1862.-1y.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,

501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

OUR CATALOGUE now embraces considerably over *Four Thousand* different subjects, new additions are continually being made, of Portraits of Eminent Americans etc., viz:

72 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
190 Brig.-Generals,	127 Divines,
259 Colonels,	116 Authors,
84 Lieut.-Colonels,	30 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
60 Navy Officers,	46 Promin't Women

147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen PICTURES from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, FREE.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each.

Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz. The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Our catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,

MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,

501 Broadway, New York.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

NINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for Congregations to present to their Pastors, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions, &c. Aug. 13, 1863-6m.

THE UNION FOREVER!

GOOD NEWS!

GODFREY WOLF would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has opened a

CLOTHING STORE,

On Corner of Main and Caroline Streets,

where he will keep on hand a large stock of ready-made clothing consisting of DRESS COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, OVERALLS, KNIT JACKETS, &c., at Philadelphia prices.

HATS & CAPS!

I have a large and varied stock of hats and caps which it will be to the advantage of all to examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, a fine stock of Gents' Furnishing goods, such as shirts, collars, neck-ties, handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

Determined to sell, I have marked my goods at the very lowest figures, and feel confident that all will be satisfied with the price and quality of my stock.

Altoona, May 12, 1863.

CONFECTIONERY

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an

OYSTER SALOON

attached to his store, in which he will serve up OYSTERS in the best style during the season.

FRESH-BAKED

BREAD, CAKES, & PIES,

always on hand, at reasonable rates.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., for pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.

Altoona, April 28, 1863-tf.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

AGENT for Blair, Cambria, Clearfield, Centre and Huntingdon counties, for the following lines of

TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES:

Montreal Line of Steamships.
Galway " "
Inman & Scarles' Line of Sailing Packets.
Washington Line " "
Great Western Steamship.

Parties desiring to bring their friends from Europe, or wishing to take an excursion to that country, can secure Tickets at the same rates as are charged at the Offices of the different Lines at the starting points. ☞ Excursion Tickets for the round trip are sold at reduced rates.

Oct. 7, 1863-3m.

J. G. ADLUM,

Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.

October 1, 1857.

IF YOU WANT GOOD COFFEE, pure Teas, the best of Chocolate, Syrups and Sugars, go to FRITCHEY'S.

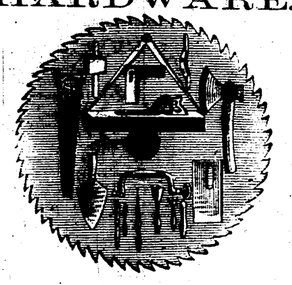
SUPERIOR CREAM CHEESE AT FRITCHEY'S.

4 BARRELS PURE WHITE LARD just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

FRITCHEY'S NEW STORE, corner of Caroline and Virginia Sts.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil Cloths, can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

HARDWARE.



The subscriber having taken entire charge of the Hardware and Stove and Tin Shop recently under the charge of Fries & Winters, on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, and having added largely to his stock is now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine his stock.

He has also added Oils, Paints, Carbon Oil, etc., to his stock, and will dispose of all these articles at a small advance on first cost.

He will also continue the

STOVE BUSINESS,

and will keep on hand an assortment from which any person will be able to select an article to please their fancy.

In the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRONWARE,

CEDAR and WILLOW-WARE,

he will always have a large supply, and will make to order anything that may be called for.

Job work in this line promptly attended to.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

put up on short notice in the best style.

April 21, 1863.-tf. SAMUEL I. FRIES.

GREAT DISCOVERY!

KUNKEL'

BITTER WINE OF IRON,

FOR THE CURE OF

WEAK STOMACHS, GENERAL DEBILITY, INDIGESTION, DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, CONSTIPATION, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, AND FOR ALL CASES REQUIRING A TONIC.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide combined with the most energetic of Vegetable tonics, Yellow Peruvian Bark. The effect in many cases of Debility, Loss of Appetite and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the palor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, try

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood, gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system, and prolongs life. I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

COUNTERFEITS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—As KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of *Dyspepsia and Debility*, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by S. A. KUNKEL, and which has his stamp on the top of the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BITTER WINE OF IRON is put up in 75 cent and $1.00 bottles, and sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the country. Be particular that every bottle bears the *fac simile* of the proprietor's signature.

General Depot, No. 118 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ For Sale by GEO. W. KESSLER, E. H. REIGART, Altoona, and by all respectable dealers everywhere.

Sept. 30, 1863—6m.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.,

exactly suited to this locality and intended for the AUTUMN AND WINTER TRADE.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

HARDWARE!

HARDWARE

CHARLES J. MANN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, WINDOW SHADES, DOOR MATS, UPHOLSTERING GOODS, SHOE FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS, MOULDERS' TOOLS, BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."

Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he will continue to keep a

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

in the room recently occupied by Roberts and Rutherford. The business heretofore carried on by them will, in the future, be in the name of JOHN H. ROBERTS.

He will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Boots & Shoes,
GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c., &c., &c.

which he will offer at fair prices and warrant to be of the best material and manufacture. Particular attention will be given to

CUSTOM WORK,

in which he warrants to give entire satisfaction, as he buys the best stock and employs none but the best workmen.

Remember the old stand, on Virginia Street, one door East of Kessler's Drug Store.

Oct. 10 1862-tf. JOHN H. ROBERTS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—A large and varied stock of FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, just received, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest, at MURPHY & McPIKE'S Store, Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts.

Altoona, June 26, 1862.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

EXCELLENT HEAVY BOOTS & SHOES just received at LAUGHMAN'S

O, YES! O, YES!!

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, De Beges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hoopd Skirts, Searfing, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 28, 1863.

EXCELSIOR

Hat & Cap Store.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EXCELSIOR" HAT and CAP Store, would inform his customers, and the Public generally, that he has just returned from the city with the largest and most varied stock of goods in his line ever brought to Altoona, all of which he has now on exhibition and sale at his new store room on Virginia street, next door to Jaggard's store. His stock embraces all the latest styles of

FALL AND WINTER

HATS, CAPS,

MISSES' FLATS, &C.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

I have also on hand an entirely new stock of

Ladies' and Childrens' Hats and Flats,

and a beautiful stock of

LADIES' FURS,

which I am confident cannot be surpassed in the country, all of which I will sell at the most reasonable prices. Remember the Hall of Fashion when you want anything in the line of head covering, and call on

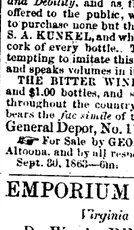
Oct. 7, '63-tf JESSE SMITH.

DURYEA'S MAIZENA

RECEIVED TWO "PRIZE MEDALS."

(From Juries 3 and 4) at the

International Exhibition, London, 1862.



BEING THE SOLE AWARDS gained by anything of the kind.

It also received the Superlative Report of EXCEEDING EXCELLENT FOR FOOD.

MAIZENA at the great International Exhibition at

HAMBURG, JULY, 1863,

received the

HIGHEST MEDAL

For its Great Delicacy as an Article of Food.

Used for Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., without Isinglass, with few or no eggs. It is also excellent for thickening sweet sauces, gravies for fish and meat, soups, &c. For Ice Cream nothing can compare with it.—A little boiled in milk makes a rich cream for coffee, chocolate, tea, &c. A most delicious article of food for children and invalids. It is vastly superior to Arrow Root and much more economical

Put up in one pound packages, with full directions, and sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

WILLIAM DURYEA, General Agent.

Sept. 9, 1863—6m. 166 Fulton Street, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff & Tobacco

MANUFACTURER,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham St., New York,)

would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz.:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Fine Rappee, Coarse Rappee, Pure Virginia, Nachitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch. Fresh: Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot, Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the great reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.—Long, No. 1, No. 2, Nos. 1 and 2 mixed. Granulated, S. Jago, Spanish, Canaster, Turkish.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain, Cavendish, or Sweet, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Tin Foil Cavendish. N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 14, 63,-1y.]

WM. S. BITTNER

Dental Surgeon.

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

Dr. B. would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he is prepared to insert

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

from a single tooth to a full set, in the most superior style,

ON GOLD, SILVER, OR VULCANITE BASE.

It would be to the advantage of all persons desiring artificial teeth, to call at his office before going elsewhere, if they wish cheapness, beauty or durability.

Dr. Bittner will visit Hollidaysburg and vicinity when his services are desired. [Feb. 17, 1863-tf.

ANDREW ECKEL,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c.,

Annie street, Altoona, Pa., and McKeage's Old Stand, Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in his line constantly on hand at the lowest cash prices. [Feb. 7, 1863.

S. M. WOODKOK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Altoona, Penn'a,

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties. Office on Virginia Street, 2 doors above Julia Street.

Feb. 3, 1863-tf.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room. M. CLABAUGH, President.

JAS. LOWTHER, Secretary. [May 15-'62]

CREAM CRACKERS! A fresh supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

DO YOU WANT A HAT OR CAP, cheap or fine?—go to LAUGHMAN'S.

FRITCHEY IS REALLY SELLING the best Brown Sugar in Altoona at 12½ cents.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair & Huntingdon Counties.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

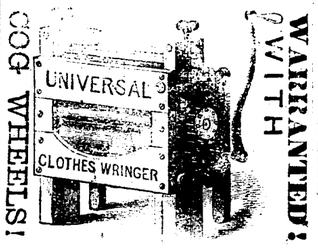
The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55, No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGER.



No. 1. Large Family Wringer	$10.00
No. 2. Medium "	7.00
No. 2½ " "	6.00
No. 3. Small " "	5.50
No. 8. Large Hotel "	14.50
No. 18. Medium Laundry, to run steam or hand,	18.00
No. 22. Large "	30.00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

No. 2 is the size generally used in private families," ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than PAYS FOR ITSELF EVERY YEAR in the saving of garments. There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers open the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE."

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

NO WRINGER CAN BE DURABLE WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer FREE OF EXPENSE.

For particulars and circulars address

R. C. BROWNING, 347 Broadway, N. Y.

Sep. 1—6m.

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has taken the store and shop recently occupied by Fries & Winters, on *Annie street, East Altoona*, where he has on hand a large supply of *STOVES of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

April 21st, 1863.-tf STEPHEN WINTERS.

C. C. SERVER & SON,

Paper, Envelope and Printers' Card

WAREHOUSE,

No. 513, MINOR TREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND FLAT CAPS, LETTER AND NOTE,

MANILLA PAPER,
FOLIO POST,
PACKET POST,
HARDWARE, FOOLSCAP,
PRINTING PAPER, ENVELOPE
COLORED PAPER, BINDERS, TRUNK,
STRAW AND BOX BOARD, TISSUE,
SHOE, AND TEA PAPERS.

PRINTING AND MANILLA PAPER

made to order.

June 16, 1863.

H. H. HOPKINS,

ALTOONA, PA.,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

FOR THE

17th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

DRIED APPLES.—The subscribers have a fine lot of bright yellow DRIED APPLES, bought at much less than market rates, and which they desire to close out, at cost and carriage, without delay.—Persons desiring to purchase, either at wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

Altoona, June 26, 1862.] MURPHY & McPIKE.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OFOVERCOATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S

AMERICAN

Life Insurance and Trust Co.

COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.

Authorized Capital,	$500,000
Paid up Capital,	250,000
Assets,	1,897,746

Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.

Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured—last BONUS January, 1861, being 43 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates, 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000, after payment of	5 Year rates.	7 Year rates.	10 Year rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$200 00	$142 85	$100 00
2 " " "	400 00	285 70	200 00
4 " " "	800 00	571 40	400 00
6 " " "	——	857 10	600 00
8 " " "	——	——	800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. Jas. Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison.
Albert C. Roberts,	Jonas Bowman,
Samuel T. Bodine,	H. H. Eldridge,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Charles F. Heazlitt,

Samuel Work.

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.

July 31, 1862-1y R. A. O. KERR.

A Benefit to All.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.

A trial will prove the fact, and facts are stubborn things.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS ARE SUCCESSFUL IN EVERY CASE.

No family should be without it. Hundreds of certificates and letters of thanks are arriving every day from persons who have been cured.

THE HERB BITTERS have never failed in curing

RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA,

Female Irregularities, and all Diseases arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

As a Blood Purifier, Tonic and General Appertiser, these Bitters are without a rival. No Lady desiring A CLEAR COMPLEXION

should be without it. Please get a circular and certificates from our Agent.

B. MISHLER,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
LANCASTER, PA.

NOTICE.—The great success of Mishler's Herb Bitters, has induced unprincipled parties to manufacture a worthless article, which they are selling at a low price, *of which beware.* The genuine can only be bought in Blair County, of G. W. WHITFIELD,

(Sole Agent for Blair County,)

Depot Drug Store, Main street, Altoona, Pa.

June 2d, 1863-tf.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one, to fit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-6m JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf] G. W. KESSLER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.

☞ Subscriptions $2 per annum; $1 for six months, to be remitted by subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and State where they reside plainly.)

To G. W. MATSELL & CO.,
Editor & Prop'r. of New York Police Gazette.
15-tf] *New York City*

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.

March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.

Jan. 24, '56-tf]

H. B. MILLER, DENTIST.

☞ Office on Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets, Altoona. [Jan. 20—2m

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.

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ONWARD! EVER ONWARD!

STEP BY STEP!

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DRESS GOODS,

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Store on the corner of Annie and Heiss streets, East Altoona. THOMAS HESLOP

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HATS & CAPS,

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which, for style, quality and price, defies competition in this neck of country. His stock of Clothing is complete, heretofore, and as it is quite a large, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, for every one to purchase from extra charges. for all who entrust their work to my care.

The Best Goods and at the Lowest Prices

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